

Today

Adam, Eve and Cain.
Socrates and Joan of Arc.
Job, Bunyan and Bruno.
And Now the Kaiser.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.

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To the list of great historical law cases the greatest of all may be added. Extreme Socialists in Germany demand that the Kaiser be returned to be tried for sacrificing German lives and prosperity.

The English Lord Chancellor and Attorney General say the allies have the right—they certainly have the power—to make Holland surrender the Kaiser. France and England want to put him on trial for murder.

It would be the greatest trial in all history, a dramatic ending to autocracy—if it be the end.

The first great criminal case was that of Adam and Eve, who took the forbidden apple. They were turned out.

Second was the case of Cain, accused of murder. He was sent wandering, branded.

Then Sodom and Gomorrah were condemned, as they deserved, and the whole world drowned except one family.

Then came the trial of Job's patience, based on the suggestion of Satan that Job, sufficiently persecuted, would lose his faith in Divine Providence. Job was vindicated. It was hard on his family, but he came out of it richer than ever.

Changing from supernatural to human trials, you find Socrates philosophizing while dying of hemlock poisoning. He was sentenced really for teaching men to think, ostensibly for inspiring in the young contempt for the large collection of Greek gods.

Then, most shameful trial in history, poor Joan of Arc, abandoned by a coward king, is declared a heretic and a witch and burned alive. Recently she was made a saint. One age revokes what the other age did.

Martin Luther, at the Diet of Worms, with his proud "Here I stand, God help me, I can do no other," set a high mark for human courage. The fact that Henry VIII wanted a divorce and the Pope would not grant it saved Luther's life. Charles V had his reasons for obliging Henry VIII.

Bunyan, poor, guileless mind, was put in jail for preaching what he believed to be true. That was fortunate for the world, for otherwise he never would have written his "Pilgrim's Progress."

For a trial resembling the Kaiser's go back to Charles the First of England when he fell into the clutches of Cromwell.

Charles "laughed aloud when he was brought before the High Court of Justice and called a traitor."

A little later he stepped from the window at his banqueting house upon a scaffold where his head was cut off. Milton, who was Cromwell's secretary and wrote letters for him, said: "It is lawful—and hath been held so through all ages—to call to account a tyrant or a wicked king, and after due conviction to depose and put him to death."

Certain English sentimentalists revere Charles as a martyr. But England knows how much of good government she owes to Cromwell's courage. He thought no more of a guilty king than of a sheep thief.

French history in a few weeks of revolution presents many a dramatic trial, many a falling head, Louis Sixteenth, the King, Marie Antoinette, the Queen, philosophers, scientists, actors. Those that tried and killed the King were tried and killed in their turn.

Now, at the end of its greatest war, the world plans a trial that would mean more in the future than any other. Not that the Kaiser individually is important, but because the right ending of autocracy is vastly important.

Murders, wars, great trials and convictions are not CAUSES of anything, but rather the result of forces and causes that history overlooks.

Each great decision, the beheading of a king by a high court in England, the murder of a czar by a mob in Russia, the burning of Giordano Bruno, the caging of Napoleon is historically important, because it marks a decision of the people; it expresses a purpose, a hatred, long shut in and gathering power by confinement.

In the suggested trial of the Kaiser there is every element of great drama.

Shall he be taken to France and punished with Dr. Guillotine's instrument, still working?

Shall he be turned over to the government of his own cousin, the English King?

Shall the last of the great military autocrats be hanged by the neck until dead in a land safely ruled by George, the grandson of the Kaiser's grandmother, Victoria?

Will an English court add a hanging in modern times to the history of the English royal family?

Or will the Kaiser go back to his own country, to be judged under the government of a Socialist who was a harnessmaker, tried for his life by workmen that a few weeks ago would have taken off their hats and stood bareheaded as he passed?

"Call no man happy until his death," said Solon.

CHILE CALLS TROOPS TO ARMS

WEATHER:

Fair today and tomorrow; colder temperature.

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KAISER'S ABDICATION DOES NOT BIND CROWN PRINCE

WILL PUNISH THOSE GUILTY OF LYNCHING IN CULPEPER

CULPEPER, Va., Dec. 1.—The lynching of Allie Thompson, a negro, for attacking Mrs. Lena Flak, whose husband is with General Pershing in France, is not to go unpunished.

Edwin H. Gibson, Commonwealth attorney, yesterday declared that when the grand jury convenes on December 15 a sweeping investigation of the lynching will be made and those found guilty of the crime will be punished "to the full extent of the law."

None of the fifteen men who entered the Culpeper County jail and dragged the negro from his cell to a tree some three hundred yards away and hanged him has been apprehended.

First Lynching in Ten Years.

"This is the first lynching in Virginia in ten years and those who took the law into their own hands must not go unpunished," said Mr. Gibson.

"Thompson, both at the time of his arrest and on the night he was hanged, declared he was not guilty, and it is within the realm of possibility that he was innocent. We must investigate this case in order to find out who attacked Mrs. Flak and to punish the men who took the law into their own hands and hanged Thompson."

"Apparently the lynching had been well planned," Mr. Gibson continued. "It was pulled off without any great excitement."

"The coroner's jury was unable to place the responsibility for lynching, but I will order the grand jury to learn the identity of all of the lynchers and bring them to justice."

Three of Mob Known.

The identity of three of the men who were members of the lynching party is known to officials of the county.

Of the fifteen lynchers only thirteen were completely masked. The two men who were unmasked were recognized by jailers O. M. Tipton and Frank Herman. They were the men who told the jailers that they had with them money and gagged, who was accused of a serious crime.

When the bar was taken from the door the thirteen masked men pushed it open, gagged both jailers and dragged the negro from his cell.

The names of the two men who were not masked probably will not be made public until the grand jury convenes, when they will be questioned and asked to name other members of the party.

SENTENCE OF CHOIR BOY IS COMMUTED

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The death sentence of Paul Chapman, Brooklyn choir boy who was convicted of complicity in the murder of Harry Regan, a cigar store proprietor, has been commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Whitman.

The Governor expressed his belief in the guilt and sanity of the defendant and said he acted only because of his youth. Chapman was between sixteen and seventeen years of age when the crime was committed.

HEAR LITHUANIA HAS PROCLAIMED REPUBLIC

Lithuania has been proclaimed a republic with Karl Ulman as president, according to a diplomatic dispatch received here quoting the Westphalian Gazette for Ka authority.

900 YANKS, FREED, ARRIVE IN FRANCE

BELLE GARDE, France, Dec. 1.—Nine hundred American soldiers arrived here today from the German prison camp at Ullingen, by way of Switzerland. An American hospital train was awaiting the party, which comprised 700 officers and 200 orderlies. Their condition was unusually good, owing to the fact that food supplied to them by the American Red Cross actually had been delivered to them. In passing through Switzerland on their special train, the Americans were cordially greeted by the Swiss.

BAVARIA CUTS LOOSE FROM PRUSSIA

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Rupprecht, the crown prince of Bavaria, has gone to Switzerland for a conference with German and Austro-Hungarian imperialists, according to a news agency dispatch received here.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The rupture between Bavaria and Prussia is now complete, and Kurt Eisner, head of the Bavarian government, is making arrangements to open negotiations for a separate peace, according to press advices from Copenhagen.

The final breach was brought about by von Hindenburg's refusal to resign, and his refusal to sever his allegiance to Dr. Solf, the foreign secretary, and to Dr. Matthias Erzberger, clerical leader and member of the new republican government at Berlin.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Dr. Forstner, Bavarian minister to Switzerland, is preparing to demand a separate peace (Continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

CAN'T USE TEETH TO CONVICT GIRL

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The State's case against Elizabeth Baska, the nineteen-year-old cigar worker accused of the murder of Mrs. Helen Hamel, of 507 West Twenty-third street, with whom she boarded, has suffered another serious setback.

Dr. James F. Cushman, of 265 Sixth avenue, the dentist who "took" the much-talked-of wax and plaster of paris impressions of the girl's teeth and the chief dental expert for the State, declared upon the witness stand that the impressions were unreliable and could not be connected with the crime. It is the contention of the District Attorney's office that the teeth marks found in the left arm of Mrs. Hamel's body were those of a woman. To prove this a section of the arm containing the impressions had been preserved in alcohol for comparison with wax and plaster of paris impressions admitted to have been made by Miss Baska following her arrest on an affidavit charging her with the murder.

Admits Proof Weak.

After Dr. Cushman had told of his work in taking the defendant's teeth "impressions" he was asked by Judge Rosalsky, who is presiding at the trial:

"Assuming that you made no marks of identification on this lower cast,

CHILE CALLS HER MILITARY RESERVES OUT FOR SERVICE

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 1.—The Chilean army and navy reserves here have been called out for service. It is believed reserves throughout the country will soon be called.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 1.—The Brazilian minister to Peru has been called home and will leave for Rio Janeiro on a Chilean vessel, December 3.

Public opinion at Lima is unrestful and stirred by the news. The people resent the demonstrations in Valparaiso and Santiago.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 1.—The international socialist party has sent messages to the socialists of Chile, Peru and the United States asking all possible efforts to prevent war.

Officials of the Chilean embassy here could not be reached to comment upon the above dispatches or to furnish information as to the size of the Chilean military establishment.

SAYS BRITISH NAVY BEST PEACE SURETY

LONDON, Dec. 1.—"I do not wish to belittle the idea of the league of nations, but I am convinced the greatest guarantee of peace and freedom of the world lies in the British navy," Admiral Weyman, first British sea lord, declared in a speech at a luncheon of the Royal Scottish corporation yesterday.

"The seas always have been free in peace time, but it is difficult to see how even the greatest idealist could imagine them free in war time."

U. S. Wartime Developments

Wireless telephone for airplanes.
Naval seaplane that carries fifty passengers.
Liberty fuel, better and cheaper than gasoline.
Listening device for anti-submarine craft.

All records for the number of passengers carried in any type of airplane were broken November 27, at the Naval Air Station, Rockaway, when the navy's newest type of plane, NC-1, the largest seaplane in the world, made a flight with fifty men on board.

The seaplane is propelled by three Liberty motors, developing a maximum of 1,200 horsepower, and giving it a cruising speed of eighty miles an hour.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—One hundred thousand workmen paraded here a tribute to the Queen and to celebrate the failure of the Dutch revolution.

GERMANS ASK WAR QUIZ BY NEUTRALS

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—The German government has sent a note to the allies, by way of Switzerland, proposing the appointment of a neutral commission to investigate the responsibility for the origin of the war. The commission would be empowered to examine the secret documents of all the belligerents.

RAILROAD MEN BEG M'ADOO TO STAY

Resolutions asking him to stay on the job as their boss were handed Director General McAdoo by representatives of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor last night. The executive council of seven men, representing more than 600,000 employees, called on the Director General to urge him to reconsider his resignation.

In reply to McAdoo's statement that he was resigning because of a depleted personal fortune, the employees' leaders proposed legislation which would "provide a salary in keeping with the services rendered." This latter resolution was transmitted to President Wilson. The President was strongly urged to offer such legislation to Congress.

The brotherhood leaders also emphatically protested against any attempt to turn the roads back to private control. They argued that the test to which Government direction has been put was sufficient to prove its value and that no more efficient service could have been rendered than has been had under McAdoo.

Four employees of the Frisco railroad at Rock, Okla., mailed personal checks for \$1 each to the director general as part of his salary. They suggested that if all employees would contribute a dollar each the aggregate of 1,750,000 men would be a sum sufficient to keep McAdoo from quitting.

SEAPLANE FLIES WITH 50 ABOARD

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NEW REVOLT IN COLOGNE; REDS PLAN TO FORM BREMEN GUARD

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The admiralty has announced that all Russian ships taken over by the Germans, and all German submarines, in the Black Sea have surrendered to the allied squadrons.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—A strong counter-revolutionary movement is reported to have occurred at Cologne, where workers seized all automobiles and decided on the most stubborn resistance to the government. Order was finally restored, and proceedings begun against officers who permitted the demonstration.

Workmen in the factories at Bremen have demanded that their wages be doubled. The radicals among them are advocating formation of a red guard of 4,000 to enforce their demands.

The Berliner Tageblatt says the Spartacist group controls all wireless stations, and cautions the world against relying upon wireless statements from Germany for which the government is not responsible.

Herr Moske, governor of Kiel, has announced that the British Admiralty will refuse to deal with the workmen's and soldiers' council.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—Frequent collisions have occurred at Dusseldorf between workmen and soldiers' forces and returning soldiers, according to reports received here today. There has been much firing, but no casualties have been reported.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 1.—General von Arnim, commander of one of the German armies, is pulling down the red flags at Aix-la-Chapelle, according to the Telegraf. The newspaper says it has learned that Von Arnim has declared that the army was betrayed, and that it did not want the revolution and that it would establish the former regime.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—Berlin dispatches report a definite breach between the Ebert-Scheidemann group and the independents. The latter, it is said, want a Haase-Liebknecht government.

SAY WOMEN LURED BALLARO TO DEATH

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The mysterious trunk murder has taken a new turn today.

It is now believed that the slain victim, Joseph G. Ballaro, was killed within a block of where his body was found in Mott street.

The latest theory as to the scene of the crime, in which women acquaintances of the dead man have been suspected, is due to evidence obtained by the district attorney's office.

The original theory was that Ballaro had been murdered in Brooklyn and the trunk containing his body was usually carried from \$150 to \$200 in cash in his pockets, and we know, moreover, that he was susceptible to the attractions of women. I think when the murder is solved it will be shown that some woman acted as a decoy and he was given wine that was drugged or wine in such quantities that he became unconscious, and, as the evidence of life medical examination shows, died of suffocation in the trunk.

Department commanders and commanders of ports of embarkation were authorized today by the War Department to discharge enlisted men upon their own application when there is sickness, or other distress in the soldier's family, or when he is needed to assume employment in an industry or occupation in which there is urgent need of his services.

FIRST OF PEACE PARLEYS DEC. 16

PARIS, Dec. 1.—December 16 has been definitely set as the date on which the preliminary conferences will begin between President Wilson and Premiers Lloyd George, Clemenceau, and Orlando. The program thus far developed warrants the belief that the four nations represented by these men will agree upon the main points of peace before Christmas. The smaller nations are then expected to be consulted as to the details. Germany will not be called in before late in January, it is believed, and then only to hear the results of the allied-American deliberations. It is practically certain that several peace treaties will be signed. The first is expected to be a preliminary peace on broad terms. Then the work of reconciling the interests of a score of allied nations will begin.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY TO BE INTERNED

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 1.—The Hungarian government has decided to intern Field Marshal von Mackensen's army of 170,000 men, a Budapest dispatch announces.

Mackensen's army, which was operating in the Balkans, attempted to cross Hungary after the armistice was signed, but clashed with Czech and Hungarian troops.

ALLIES TO JOIN IN DEMAND FOR EXTRADITION OF FORMER RULER

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The allies shortly will make a concerted demand for extradition of the former Kaiser. It is learned here. Holland is said to be prepared to receive the demand and render a prompt decision.

The signing by William Hohenzollern of a formal decree of abdication, as reported in news dispatches from London, means absolutely nothing.

This was indicated in a dispatch received by the French high commission from Berlin, by way of Bern.

While the former Kaiser renounced his rights to the throne of Germany, no mention of the Crown Prince nor of the son of the Crown Prince was made, according to the dispatch.

And the Crown Prince, being the heir apparent to the throne, still can exercise a claim upon it, diplomats here said. It was pointed out that if the Hohenzollerns were to be eliminated entirely, it would be necessary to secure a similar decree from the Crown Prince, and from him on behalf of his son. In fact, the reported formal abdication of the Kaiser was accepted here with the same suspicion that has marked previous announcements of the same character.

And with the crown Prince still in line for the throne, reports of the development of the counter-revolutionary movement in Germany, reaching here through semi-official channels, were received with obvious interest.

BASLE, Dec. 1.—The Kaiser's abdication, dated November 26, renounces forever his right to the crowns of Germany and Prussia, releases all military and civil officials from their oaths of loyalty, and asks them to protect the German people against threatening anarchy, famine, and domination, until the new organization is effected. It does not mention the other Hohenzollerns.

POPE TO ASK ROMAN QUESTION SETTLED

ROME, Dec. 1.—The report that Pope Benedict will request the peace conference to take up the Roman question and effect a settlement between the Vatican and the Quirinal was confirmed today in high Vatican circles.

PERMITS RELEASE OF ENLISTED MEN

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